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## **GETTING THE MOST FROM YOUR VEGETABLE GARDEN**

**FERRY-MORSE SEED CO.**

**DETROIT**

**•**

**SAN FRANCISCO**

# GETTING

## Plan Before You Plant

Almost any back yard can have a vegetable garden if it is properly planned. Rightly handled, a plot of ground ten or fifteen feet square will yield a considerable quantity of fresh vegetables all summer with some left over for canning. Always decide before you buy your seeds just what you will need, and when and where you will plant each kind of vegetable. Haphazard gardening is a frequent cause of failure when space is limited. Careful planning in one's mind, or, better still, drawing a simple outline of your garden plot to scale as suggested on the back of this folder is a long step toward success.

## Pick a Good Location

Sunshine most of the day is an absolute necessity for a good garden. Almost any of the common vegetables can be grown successfully if they have sunlight from about nine in the morning until three in the afternoon. Some of the leafy vegetables like lettuce and parsley can get along with less. Tomatoes and peppers need more.

## Prepare the Soil

The ideal soil for a garden is a fertile sandy loam containing plenty of organic matter. This is not often found in city and town back yards. You must take the plot as you find it and build it up. First, remove all stones and refuse. If the soil is hard clay, lighten it by adding organic matter in the form of peat moss, leaf mold, or manure. Be sure that the

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drainage is excellent. Never choose a spot that is soggy and on which water stands after rains, unless you can supply proper drainage.

When the soil is ready to work, that is, when it crumbles in the hand, thoroughly spade or plow it, turn it over and loosen it to a depth of at least nine inches. Do away with all lumpiness before any seeds are sown. Make the top soil very fine, especially for small seeds. Work in some good commercial fertilizer; this is particularly important where two or more crops are to be grown on the same soil during the season.

## Lay Out the Garden Carefully

Plant your garden in straight rows running north and south if possible. To make the rows straight and even, mark them with heavy string or a plank. Follow directions on the FERRY packets for spacing in the row and between rows. These directions have been worked out by expert gardeners and are the distances at which the vegetables will do their best.

## Choose Vegetables Suited to Small Space

It is unwise to grow so many vegetables that there will not be enough of any one kind to make a meal.

Select a few that will give large returns from small space. Any of the small vegetables are practical—radishes, lettuce, carrots, young

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onions, young beets. Tomatoes are valuable because when well cared for they give large yields from the ground occupied. Beans produce heavily, and those not used for snaps can be left for shelled beans. Pole beans produce even more in the same space than bush beans. A ten-foot row of peas should give about eight quarts which will shell down to about three quarts. Sweet corn takes up considerable room, and there are only about two ears to a stalk. Melons, squash, pumpkins, and potatoes are seldom practical for small gardens. On very limited plots it is best to select one or two favorite vegetables and specialize in those.

## Keep the Soil Working All Summer

To get the most from a small garden plot, it is necessary to keep it continually in action. This can be done by means of companion and succession crops. A companion crop is one that grows along with another crop for at least part of the season. A succession crop is one that follows after the ground has been cleared of an earlier crop. The common early crops include radishes, lettuce, spinach, young carrots, young beets, young onions, and sometimes early peas. Usually by the first of July other crops can take their places. Some of the most important later crops are tomatoes, egg plant, peppers, sweet corn, beans, parsnips, cabbage, cucumbers, turnips. Several of these must be started indoors and set out later.

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## Select Crops Wisely

Early cabbage is a good companion plant for lettuce; the young plants can be set in the lettuce rows, and the lettuce is out of the way before the cabbage is large enough to interfere. When there is room for corn, it may be used as a companion crop with squash or cucumbers planted between the rows; or pole beans may be planted in the corn hills, and the stalks used as support.

In planting for succession, root crops should seldom follow root crops, nor leaf crops follow leaf crops. Here are a few combinations that have proved successful in small gardens:

Early peas followed by late cabbage or celery.  
Lettuce followed by parsnips.

Spinach, lettuce, early beets, followed by beans.  
Early beans followed by fall beets.

Early carrots followed by endive.

Early onions followed by kale.

Peas followed by turnips or winter radishes.

## Use Good Judgment in Buying Seeds

Good seeds are inexpensive. Buy them liberally. Those not needed in the first planting can be used for succession plantings. It is always better to have a thick stand of seedlings and thin them out to the proper distances than to have a poor stand in the beginning. *Be sure to thin rigorously* until the plants are at the required distances given on the packets. Always select varieties that are suited to your locality. You will find FERRY'S PUREBRED AND TESTED SEEDS at "the store around

the corner." If you desire other varieties than those in the RED and SILVER DISPLAY your dealer will order them for you.

### Take Good Care of Your Garden

Even a well planned garden will not take care of itself. Use the hoe frequently to keep down

## CHOICE VEGETABLE VARIETIES ESPECIALLY SELECTED

**BEANS**—**BUSH GREEN POD**—Red Valentine; Bountiful; Stringless Green Pod • **BUSH WAX POD**—Prolific Black; Stringless Kidney; Sure Crop; Ferry's Golden • **POLE**—Kentucky Wonder • **LIMA**—Henderson's Bush; Dwarf Large White; Large White (Pole); Small White (Pole).

**BEET**.....Detroit Dark Red

**SWISS CHARD**.....Large Ribbed Dark Green

**BRUSSELS SPROUTS**.....Long Island Improved

**CABBAGE**—Copenhagen Market (Early); Midseason Market (Midseason); Ferry's Hollander (Late); Mammoth Rock Red (Red).

**CARROT**.....Nantes; Chantenay; Danvers Half Long

**CELERY**—Golden Yellow Self-Blanching (Early); Giant Pascal (Late).

**CORN**—Charlevoix; Golden Bantam; Country Gentleman (Late); Stowell's Evergreen (Late).

**CUCUMBER**—Early White Spine; Boston Pickling; Improved Long Green; Straight 8.

**EGG PLANT**.....Improved Large Purple

**ENDIVE**.....Broad Leaved Batavian

**KALE**.....Dwarf Green Curled

**KOHL RABI**.....Early White Vienna

**LEEK**.....Monstrous Carentan

**LETTUCE—HEADING**—May King; Big Boston; Hanson •

**LEAF**—Black Seeded Simpson; Prize Head • Cos—Early White Self-Folding.

weeds and to make the soil soft and mellow. *Continually sprinkling the garden does more harm than good.* If you find the soil dry six or seven inches down when you dig into it, water is needed. Then, *give the garden a thorough soaking* with the hose and leave it alone until it becomes dry again.

## VEGETABLES FOR HOME GARDENS FOR EATING QUALITIES

**MUSK MELON**—Tip Top; Hearts of Gold; Early Osage; Netted Gem (Green Fleshed).

**WATER MELON**—Monte Cristo; Stone Mountain; Harris' Earliest; Tom Watson; Klondike (Pacific Coast).

**MUSTARD**—Southern Giant Curled; Mustard Spinach or Tendergreen.

**OKRA**—Dwarf Long Pod Green; White Velvet (South).

**ONION**—White Portugal (White); Yellow Globe Danvers (Yellow); Southport Red Globe (Red).

**PARSLEY**.....Champion Moss Curled

**PARSNIP**.....Hollow Crown

**PEPPER**—Ruby King (Sweet); Long Red Cayenne (Hot).

**PEAS**—Premium Gem; Thomas Laxton; Gradus; Laxton's Progress; Telephone (Pole).

**PUMPKIN**.....New England Pie

**RADISH**—Early Scarlet Globe (Early); Icicle (Mid-season); Round Black Spanish (Late); Celestial (Late).

**SPINACH**—Savoy Leaved (Early); Giant Thick Leaved (Midseason); Juliana (Late).

**SQUASH**—SUMMER—Early Prolific Straightneck; Early White Bush Scallop; Summer Crookneck • WINTER—Delicious; Hubbard; Table Queen.

**TOMATO**—Bonny Best; Marglobe (Wilt Resistant); Ponderosa.

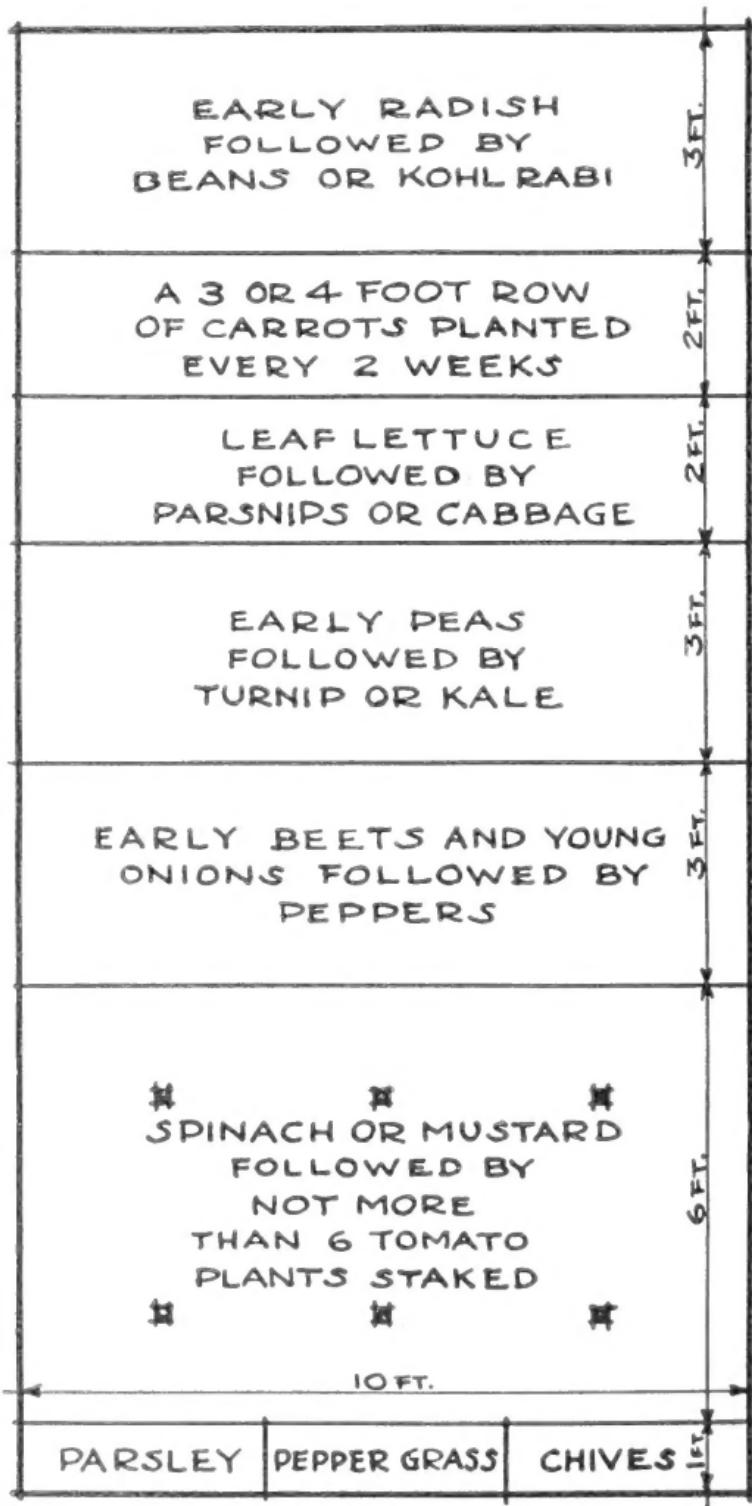
**TURNIP**.....Purple Top White Globe

**RUTABAGA**.....Improved Purple Top Yellow

FERRY-MORSE SEED CO.

San Francisco . . . Detroit

# Ferry's plan for a small (10 x 20 ft.) Vegetable Garden



(Scale— $\frac{1}{4}$  Inch to 1 Foot)